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NGUYEN, KEVIN M				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/032,863

Applicant(s)

GRIGOR ET AL.

Examiner

KEVIN M. NGUYEN

Art Unit

2629

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 March 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 24, 29-33, 38-53 and 57-60 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 24, 29-33, 38-53, and 57-60 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-884)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/19/2008

Request for Continued Examination

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/19/2008 has been entered. An action on the RCE follows:

Claim 49 is amended, claim 60 is newly added, and claims 1-23, 25-28, 34-37, 54 and 55 are cancelled. Thus, claims 24, 29-33, 38-53, 57-60 are pending. The applicant's remarks, see pages 13-17 with respect to the amendment have been fully considered, the previous rejections stand withdrawn. Upon further consideration, new grounds of rejection are made in view of Bril et al. (US 5,841,418) and Johary et al. (US 5,285,192).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 24, 29-33, 38-53, 57-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 24, paragraphs (b) and (c) are incomprehensive. Please identify which one of configure properties or display preferences is supported to be configured? Please identify what types of resolution of plurality of displays are supported to be reconfigured?

Claim 33 is rejected the same reason of claim 24 as set forth above.

Claim 57 is rejected the same reason of claim 24 as set forth above.

Claim 58 is rejected the same reason of claim 24 as set forth above.

3. Regarding claims 24, 33, 42, 47, 58, the phrase containing "can" and "cannot" which indicated underline below renders the claim(s) indefinite because the claim(s) include(s) elements not actually disclosed, thereby rendering the scope of the claim(s) unascertainable. The words "can" and "cannot" must be removed. Correction is required.

For the purpose of the rejection below, the errors appear in the above-identified limitation are supposed to be corrected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claim 58 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Johary et al. (US 5,285,192, Johary).

As to claim 58, Johary teaches a method for configuring multiple displays comprising: determining whether received display preferences can be fulfilled in observance of at least one of: configuration properties of the multiple displays and configuration properties of a computing system; and determining whether a current configuration of the multiple displays to the computing system can be reconfigured such that the display preferences can be fulfilled while maintaining effective configuration of a current configuration when the display preferences cannot be fulfilled. (Col. 3, lines 45 through col. 4, line 2 discloses a video card 6 supports different resolutions, and graphics mode of CRT and LCD; and further see figures 4 and 5, col. 5, line 42 through col. 6, line 29.)

Claim 59 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johary et al. (US 5,285,192, Johary) in view of Bril et al. (US 5,841,418, Bril).

As to claim 59, Johary teaches all of the limitation of claim 58, except for switching switches to couple differing screen memories with different display controllers to output display data to the multiple displays. Bril teaches in col. 10, lines 42-59.

The incorporation of the features as taught by Bril into the single video card as taught by Johary would have been obtained as a predictable modification. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art could have applied the known “improvement” technique of Bril in the same way to Johary’s display devices and the results would have been predictable to one ordinary skill in the art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 57 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bril** et al. (US 5,841,418, **Bril**) in view of **Johary** et al. (US 5,285,192, **Johary**).

As to claim 57, figure 2 of **Bril** teaches a video graphics processing circuit (210) comprising:

a processing unit; and (a CPU interface)

memory operatively coupled to the processing unit, (display memory 220.)

Johary teaches wherein the memory (10, fig. 1) stores programming instructions that, when executed by the processing unit (4), cause a coupling controller (30, fig. 2) of the processing unit (4, fig. 4) to determine whether display preferences regarding multiple displays can be fulfilled in observance of at least one of: configuration properties of the multiple displays and configuration properties of a computing system, and determine whether a current configuration of the multiple displays to the computing system can be reconfigured such that the display preferences can be fulfilled while maintaining effective configuration of a current configuration when the display preferences cannot be fulfilled. (Col. 3, lines 45 through col. 4, line 2 discloses a video card 6 supports different resolutions, and graphics mode of CRT and LCD; and further see figures 4 and 5, col. 5, line 42 through col. 6, line 29.)

As to claim 60, the video graphics processing circuit of claim 57 wherein the memory includes programming instructions that when executed by the processing unit, cause a coupling controller of the processing unit to reconfigure by dynamically connecting multiple display

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controllers to differing of the multiple displays (see figures 4 and 5, col. 5, line 42 through col. 6, line 29 Joyary.)

The incorporation of the features as taught by Johary into the single video card as taught by Bril would have been obtained as a predictable modification. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art could have applied the known “improvement” technique of Johary in the same way to Bril’s display devices and the results would have been predictable to one ordinary skill in the art.

5. As to **claim 24**, **Bril** teaches a video graphics processing circuit (230) comprises:

a processing unit; and (CPU interface, fig. 2)

memory operably coupled to the processing unit, wherein the memory stores programming instructions that, when executed by processing unit, cause a coupling controller of the processing unit to: (memory 220, fig. 2, col. 10, lines 41-col.11, line 10.)

(a) receive display preferences regarding multiple displays; (co. 6, lines 46-58.)

(d) operably couple a display controller of the computing system to the multiple displays, the display controller simultaneously providing display data to the multiple displays; (col. 4, lines 29-33.)

e) operably couple the display controller to a plurality of screen memories, each of the plurality of the screen memories storing separate display data and the display controller retrieving the display data from the plurality of screen memories; and (col. 7, lines 46-63, and col. 8, lines 42-59 discloses couple)

(f) operably couple the display controller to a plurality of display drivers, each of the plurality of display drivers writing the separate display data to the plurality of screen memories.

(see col. 10, lines 50-59. Official Notice is taken that both the concept and the advantage of display drivers are computer program instructions which allow a video card to communicate with an operating system are well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to have included a plurality of display drivers in the single graphics processing circuit 230 of **Bril** are known when a new display driver must be installed when an operator adds a new display device to the underlying computer system in connection with driver compatibility and advancements in video subsystems. Particularly, a change in a video configuration (e.g., display controller) often requires, or benefits from, a corresponding change in the display driver. The benefit is to provide the operator more convenience and support different resolution in various types of display devices.)

Johary teaches (b) determine whether the display preferences can be fulfilled in observance of at least one of: configuration properties of the multiple displays and configuration properties of a computing system, the coupling controller determining whether a current configuration of the multiple displays to the computing system can be reconfigured such that the display preferences can be fulfilled while maintaining effective configuration of the current configuration when the display preferences cannot be fulfilled; (Col. 3, lines 45 through col. 4, line 2 discloses a video card 6 supports different resolutions, and graphics mode of CRT and LCD; and further see figures 4 and 5, col. 5, line 42 through col. 6, line 29.)

(c) configure the computing system and the multiple displays in accordance with the display preferences when the display preferences can be fulfilled, and reconfigure operable coupling of the multiple displays to the computing system such that the multiple displays are

configured in accordance with the display preferences when the current configuration can be reconfigured; (see figures 4 and 5, col. 5, line 42 through col. 6, line 29.)

The incorporation of the features as taught by Johary into the single video card as taught by Bril would have been obtained as a predictable modification. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art could have applied the known “improvement” technique of Johary in the same way to Bril’s display devices and the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

As to claim 29, the video graphics processing circuit of claim 24, wherein the memory further comprises programming instructions that cause the processing unit to operably couple a first display controller of the computing system to a first display of the at least one of the multiple displays and operably coupling a second display controller of the computing system to a second display of the multiple displays. (Bril discloses the memory 220 instructs CRT controller 224 coupled to CRT, LCD controller 234 coupled to TFT280, see fig. 2, col. 10, lines 34-40.)

As to claim 30, the video graphics processing circuit of claim 29, wherein the memory further comprises programming instructions that cause the processing unit to operably couple the first display controller to a third display of the multiple displays. (Bril discloses the memory 220 instructs CRT controller 224 coupled to TV 292, see fig. 2, col. 10, lines 34-40.)

As to claim 31, the video graphics processing circuit of claim 24, wherein the memory further comprises programming instructions that cause the processing unit to operably couple a first display controller of the computing system to a first display of the multiple displays, operably coupling a second display controller of the computing system to a second

display of the multiple displays, and operably coupling the first and second display controllers to one of the screen memory. (Bril discloses to instruct CRT controller 224 and LCD controller 234 coupled to TFT280 to one display memory 220, see fig. 2, col. 10, lines 34-40.)

As to claim 32, the video graphics processing circuit of claim 31, wherein the memory further comprises programming instructions that cause the processing unit to operably couple at least two of the multiple displays to one of a plurality of screen memories. (Bril discloses to instruct CRT controller 224 and LCD controller 234 coupled to TFT280 to one display memory 220, see fig. 2, col. 10, lines 34-40.)

6. As to **claim 33**, col. 10, lines 41 through col. 11, line 10 of Bril teaches a digital storage medium for storing programming instructions that, when executed by a processing unit, cause the processing unit to configure multiple displays associated with a computing system, the digital storage medium comprises: first means for storing programming instructions that cause a coupling controller of the processing unit to receive display preferences regarding the multiple displays;

operably couple a display controller of the computing system to the multiple displays, the display controller providing display data to the multiple displays;

(Bril discloses the memory 220 instructs CRT controller 224 coupled to CRT, LCD controller 234 coupled to TFT280, see fig. 2, col. 10, lines 34-40.)

operably couple the display controller to a plurality of screen memories, each of the plurality of the screen memories storing separate display data and the display controller simultaneously retrieving the display data from the plurality of screen memories; and

(col. 7, line 46-63, and col. 8, lines 43-59, and col. 4, lines 29-33.)

operably couple the display controller to a plurality of display drivers, each of the plurality of display drivers writing the separate display data to the plurality of screen memories. (col. 10, lines 50-67. Official Notice is taken that both the concept and the advantage of display drivers are computer program instructions which allow a video card to communicate with an operating system are well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to have included a plurality of display drivers in the single graphics processing circuit 230 of **Bril** are known when a new display driver must be installed when an operator adds a new display device to the underlying computer system in connection with driver compatibility and advancements in video subsystems. Particularly, a change in a video configuration (e.g., display controller) often requires, or benefits from, a corresponding change in the display driver. The benefit is to provide the operator more convenience and support different resolution in various types of display devices.)

Johary teaches second means for storing programming instructions that cause the coupling controller of the processing unit to determine whether the display preferences can be fulfilled in observance of at least one of: configuration properties of the multiple displays and configuration properties of the computing system; (Col. 3, lines 45 through col. 4, line 2 discloses a video card 6 supports different resolutions, and graphics mode of CRT and LCD; and further see figures 4 and 5, col. 5, line 42 through col. 6, line 29.)

third means for storing programming instructions that cause the coupling controller of the processing unit to configure the computing system and the multiple displays in accordance with the display preferences when the display preferences can be fulfilled; (Col. 3, lines 45 through

col. 4, line 2 discloses a video card 6 supports different resolutions, and graphics mode of CRT and LCD; and further see figures 4 and 5, col. 5, line 42 through col. 6, line 29.)

fourth means for storing programming instructions that cause the processing unit to: determine whether a current configuration of the multiple displays to the computing system can be reconfigured such that the display preferences can be fulfilled while maintaining effective configuration of the current configuration when the display preferences cannot be fulfilled; (Col. 3, lines 45 through col. 4, line 2 discloses a video card 6 supports different resolutions, and graphics mode of CRT and LCD; and further see figures 4 and 5, col. 5, line 42 through col. 6, line 29.)

reconfigure operable coupling of the multiple displays to the computing system such that the multiple displays are configured in accordance with the display preferences when the current configuration can be reconfigured; (Col. 3, lines 45 through col. 4, line 2 discloses a video card 6 supports different resolutions, and graphics mode of CRT and LCD; and further see figures 4 and 5, col. 5, line 42 through col. 6, line 29.)

The incorporation of the features as taught by Johary into the single video card as taught by Bril would have been obtained as a predictable modification. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art could have applied the known “improvement” technique of Johary in the same way to Bril’s display devices and the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

As to claim 38, the digital storage medium of claim 33 further comprises means for storing programming instructions that cause the processing unit to operably couple a first display controller of the computing system to a first display of the multiple displays and operably

coupling a second display controller of the computing system to a second display of the multiple displays. (Bril discloses the memory 220 instructs CRT controller 224 coupled to CRT, LCD controller 234 coupled to TFT280, see fig. 2, col. 10, lines 34-40.)

As to claim 39, the digital storage medium of claim 38 further comprises means for storing programming instructions that cause the processing unit to operably couple the first display controller to a third display of the multiple displays. (Bril discloses the memory 220 instructs CRT controller 224 coupled to TV 292, see fig. 2, col. 10, lines 34-40.)

As to claim 40, the digital storage medium of claim 33 further comprises means for storing programming instructions that cause the processing unit to operably couple a first display controller of the computing system to a first display of the multiple displays, operably coupling a second display controller of the computing system to a second display of the multiple displays, and operably coupling the first and second display controllers to a screen memory. (Bril discloses to instruct CRT controller 224 and LCD controller 234 coupled to TFT280 to one display memory 220, see fig. 2, col. 10, lines 34-40.)

As to claim 41, the digital storage medium of claim 40 further comprises means for storing programming instructions that cause the processing unit to operably couple at least two of the multiple displays to one of a plurality of screen memories. (Bril discloses to instruct CRT controller 224 and LCD controller 234 coupled to TFT280 to one display memory 220, see fig. 2, col. 9, lines 15-36, and col. 10, lines 34-40.)

7. As to **claim 49**, **Bril** teaches a video graphics processing apparatus that configures a plurality of displays associated with a computer system, the apparatus comprising:

a common screen memory for multiple display controllers comprising a plurality of screen memory portions, each of the plurality of screen memory portions storing display data for the plurality of displays; (display memory 220, 1/2-frame buffer 240.)

a plurality of display controllers included on a single video graphics card, each of the plurality of display controllers retrieving display data from a screen memory portion of the common screen memory and simultaneously providing the display data to at least one respective display associated with a corresponding screen memory portion; (CRT controller 224, LCD controller 234, a single graphic card 210, col. 4, lines 28-33.)

a plurality of display drivers that write the display data into the plurality of screen memory portions of the common screen memory; (col. 10, line 40 through col. 11, line 10. Official Notice is taken that both the concept and the advantage of display drivers are computer program instructions which allow a video card to communicate with an operating system are well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to have included a plurality of display drivers in the single graphics processing circuit 230 of **Bril** are known when a new display driver must be installed when an operator adds a new display device to the underlying computer system in connection with driver compatibility and advancements in video subsystems. Particularly, a change in a video configuration (e.g., display controller) often requires, or benefits from, a corresponding change in the display driver. The benefit is to provide the operator more convenience and support different resolution in various types of display devices.)

the coupling controller further controlling, in response to the configuration properties, coupling of predetermined screen memory portions to the plurality of display controllers, wherein the configuration properties cause the coupling controller to couple a first display driver

of the plurality of display drivers to a first and a second screen memory portion of the plurality of screen memory portions. (col. 9, lines 15 through col. 10, lines 40.)

Johary teaches a coupling module coupled to the plurality of display controllers, the plurality of display drivers, and the screen memory, the coupling module comprising means for switching the plurality of display drivers and the plurality of display controllers to appropriate screen memory portions; and (expanded register 22, fig. 2)

a coupling controller coupled to the coupling module, the coupling controller controlling, in response to configuration properties, access to predetermined screen memory portions by the plurality of display drivers, (CPU 4, fig. 2.)

The incorporation of the features as taught by Johary into the single video card as taught by Bril would have been obtained as a predictable modification. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art could have applied the known “improvement” technique of Johary in the same way to Bril’s display devices and the results would have been predictable to one ordinary skill in the art.

As to claim 50, the apparatus of claim 49 wherein the configuration properties cause the coupling controller to couple a first screen memory portion to more than one of the plurality of display controllers. (Bril teaches in col. 7, line 45 through col. 8, line23.)

As to claim 51, the apparatus of claim 49 and further including a user interface coupled to the coupling controller, the user interface entering display preferences for the plurality of displays. (Bril teaches in col. 11, lines 12-30.)

As to claim 52, the apparatus of claim 49 wherein the screen memory further comprises configuration memory that stores the configuration properties of the plurality of

displays, the configuration properties including at least one of: display refresh rate, display resolution, and type of display. (Bril teaches in col. 6, lines 45-67.)

As to claim 53, the apparatus of claim 49 wherein the configuration properties cause the coupling controller to couple a first display controller of the plurality of display controllers to a first and a second display of the plurality of displays. (Bril discloses the memory 220 instructs CRT controller 224 coupled to CRT, LCD controller 234 coupled to TFT280, see fig. 2, col. 10, lines 34-40.)

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 42-48 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: with respect to the independent claim 42, the prior art of record does not fairly teach the claimed "coupling module operably coupled to a plurality of displays and the screen memory; and a coupling controller operably coupled to receive display preferences and to determine whether the display preferences can be fulfilled in observance of configuration properties, the display preferences including at least one of displaying an image on more than one of the displays, displaying separate images on each of the displays, displaying a portion of the image on one of the displays and displaying the image on another one of the multiple displays, providing different refresh rates for at least two of the displays, providing different resolutions for at least two of the displays, selecting one of the displays to display a predetermined type of image, and displaying a first portion of the image on a first one of the displays and displaying a second portion of the image on a second one of the displays; wherein, when the display preferences can be fulfilled, the coupling controller

provides configuration requirements to the coupling module, wherein the coupling module, based on the configuration requirements, operably couples at least one of the plurality of display controllers with at least a portion of the screen memory and with at least one display, a respective display driver of the plurality of display drivers thereby writing respective separate display data to a respective one of the plurality of screen memory portions, and wherein the at least one of the plurality of display controllers retrieves display data from the at least a portion of the screen memory and simultaneously provides the display data to the plurality of displays, and wherein the coupling controller provides reconfiguration requirements to the coupling module when the display preferences cannot be fulfilled but a current configuration of the plurality of display controllers to the at least one display can be reconfigured such that the display preferences can be fulfilled while maintaining effective configuration of the current configuration” **along with other claimed limitation.**

If the above-identified features add to each of **the independent claims 24, 33 and 49,** and **associated with other limitation of each of independent claims** to clarify to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, as set forth above, and will render each of the independent claims allowable.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nguyen M. Kevin whose telephone number is 571-272-7697. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-THU from 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin H. Shalwala can be reached on 571-272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kevin M Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2629